A Romantic and Almost Unknown

Chapter of History.

THE FIRST-BORN OF THE REPUBLIC

Although It Was Never Permitted to As-

sume Statehood.

THE CAREER OF NOLLICHUCKY JACK.

A Celebrated Indian Fighter and Statesman of the

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26 .- In

noting the fact that a number of the Terri-

tories are knocking for admission to the

Union, the mind naturally reverts to oc-

casions of like nature in the past. It calls

attention to a State, whose Legislature con-

vened in a log cabin without doors or

windows; which made statutory provision

for educational institutions, although there

was not a sawmill, a pound of nails or a

pane of glass within its borders or a dollar

in its treasury; which had a full comple-

ment of officers, from Governor and supreme

judges down to constables, whose salaries

were payable in a raccoon skins,

toweloth, bacon, whisky, brandy,

tobacco and beeswax; which had an army

disciplined, officered, armed and equipped,

but serving without pay; which levied war;

which made treaties; which acquired terri-

tory, and in fact, exercised all the privileges

North and South Carolina, which at the

close of that struggle, became two of the

EARLY PIONEERS.

During the two decades immediately pre

ceding the breaking out of the war, a little handful of hardy spirits had drifted across the blue mountains bounding their Western horizon, and in the rich vale of the Watauga, the "Beautiful River," had

Others from Virginia, following the streams and valleys that trend away to the

southwest, had likewise become members of the little colony. Among these early pioneers were Evan Shelby, John Sevier

and James Robertson, who were destined in

the very darkest hour of the struggle for liberty to lead their hardy followers to King's Mountain, and there strike the enemy a mighty blow from the rear, which

should mark the final turning point of the

During the first few years of its existence

the colony west of the mountains received little or no attention from the parent State. With that innate capacity for self-govern-

ment, which has ever distinguished the

American pioneer, the settlers had organ-ized a body politic under the title of "The Watauga Association," being the first civil government west of the Alleghenies, and under which they lived until the year 1777,

when, upon petition, they were annexed to

North Carolina.

At the close of the Revolution the in-

choate Federal Government, represented in the person of the Confederation, found itself bankrupt. It was encumbered by an im-

most without power. In this state of affairs, it was suggested that those States having claims to Western territory should sur-

render the same to the General Government

for the benefit of the common treasury. Vir-

ginia surrendered her claim upon nearly all

the vast empire now forming the States of

Others of the original States ceded their

claims to portious of the same vast territory.

Following the same idea, the Legislature

of North Carolina passed an act making

over her Western territory to the General

Government, providing, however, that if the same was not accepted within two

years, the act of cession should become void. That act planted the germ of the new State. The men who had followed Robertson, Sevier and the Shelbys to the bloody battle of Point Pleasant; whose rifles had turned back the tide of British invasion at

King's Mountain; who had under the lead-ership of Sevier, their beloved "Nollichucky

Jack," met and vanquished those fiercest warriors of the Southwest, the Cherokees,

in more than a dozen swift and bloody

forays, were not the ones to sit idly down

with allegiance halting between a parent State which cast them off and a General Government, which was itself in

little better than a state of anarchy

They resorted to that universal panacea for

political ills-a convention. That body met

at Jonesborough, in what is now the State of

Tennessee, August 23, 1784, and adopted

resolutions declaring their independence of

North Carolina, and appointing commis-sioners to take charge of affairs until a Con-

stitution could be submitted to the people.

A second convention met in November of

the same year, but broke up in confusion,

having accomplished nothing. A third con

vention came together at Jonesborough, which submitted a form of Constitution to

AN ORIGINAL TARIFF.

THE STATE CREATED.

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

t; it was wi

composing the Union.

planted a settlement.

Southwest.

NO ANTAGONISM.

WE HAVE SOME RIGHTS.

says that the suggestions made by the Secretary were undoubtedly considered care-

fully by the State Department and probably by the Cabinet, as was shown by the transmission of the papers to the Senate by President Cleveland. The Secretary was

undoubtedly right, and represented the position of the administration when he said that in this matter the policy of the Govern-

ment should be shaped by Congress, and that the department was not aware that we

an opportunity to acquaint himself with the

correspondence on the subject, but he un-

derstood that while there was really no

treaty in existence between Germany, Great Britain and the United States, binding the

treaty powers to preserve the autonomy of the Samoan Government, there was

an understanding to that effect which had

than to Germany. Certainly we had as

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

"The row in Samos excites only a languid interest here. The newspapers are already beginning to demonstrate how small a stake England has in that part of the

world, and this is probably a prelude to the announcement that Mr. Bayard and Prince

Bismarck must settle the matter between them. The British lion loves roasted chest-

hold there as had Germany.

slow in availing themselves of the opportu-

and stated that the bill as proposed was un-constitutional, and that if Allegheny was made a city of the second class it would have to accept the Pittsburg charter. This he objected to, and he voiced the sentiment of many of the citizens present.

had any national policy upon this subject, neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other expression of national policy applying to the islands of the Pacific.

Mr. Herbert said that he had not yet had Mr. R. B. Scandrett, who has just returned from Harrisburg, was called upon for a speech. He said that the general classification bill, dividing cities of the State into three classes, was all right and would likely be passed. The bill amending the Pittsburg charter to suit the wants of Allegheny is defective, and if it is passed will be declared unconstitutional and not taken the form of a treaty. He also understood that we had a naval station at Samoa which seemed desirable and perhaps was more essential to the United States

out of the difficulty was to prepare a new charter for cities of the second class that will suit both Pittsburg and Allegheny. If no action is taken by the Legislature before next month Councilmen will be elected as heretofore, and another election may have to be held in November.

James S. Young, Esq., was called upon for a speech. He said that Allegheny was a chartered corporation, the same as cities in other countries and could make laws to

In speaking of the Samoan question, the Pesther Lloyd, of Vienna, says America cannot allow German supremacy in a place which is acquiring enormous commercial and stragetic importance. After the Isth-mus of Pansma shall have been pierced the military prestige of Germany will not im-pose upon the Americans, who have no occasion to accede to German claims. in the lobby being permitted to vote. WE'VE GOT THE SHIPS.

A dispatch from San Francisco, reports that John D. Spreckles, speaking of the rumor that the Government would en-deavor to charter the fast steamers now running between here and Australia in case of an emergency growing out of the Samoan matter, said:

The steamship Alameda is under contract with the Australian Government. I have no power to alter existing arrangements. The steamer Mariposa is similarly situated and neither of these boats will be available for use of the Government. The Australians and New Zealand Governments subsidize our vessels to the extent of \$137,000 a year for carrying their mail, while we do not get anything from the American Government.

Ex-Governor Perkins, of the firm of Perkins & Co., said:

kins & Co., said:

My firm could furnish the Navy Department with all steamers it requires. We have at least six steamers on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line that will meet all requirements, as troop ships. These are the Queen of the Pacific City of Pueblo, Santa Rosa, Umatilia, the Mexican and the Walla Walla. Two of them are in port now, and the others are constantly going to and fro. Either one or two, if required, of these steamers can be made ready to sail at four hours' notice with a full supply of coal on board. The Government need not trouble itself about any difficulty in chartering vessels while our steamers are available.

These vessels are capable of 13 to 14 knots, while the Australian steamships have made 161/ knots at sea.

The North German Gazette says: Advices from San Francisco show that the Chamber of Commerce there is the most active element in the opposition to Germany's policy in Samoa. The auti-German feeling is heightened by the action of Mr. Sewall, the American Consul in Samoa. There is no conflict between Germany and America. It is only with Sewall and the American officials in Samoa, who are anxious to cause complications.

NO AGREEMENT AS YET. The Railrond Presidents Disagree on a Very Important Point. CHICAGO, January 26.-The railroad

Presidents did not succeed in completing their agreement to-day. The question of territory was the first serious snag struck by the meeting. An understanding on the subject had not been reached at the hour of adjournment this evening.

There were additional amendments to-day

to the agreement. The Committee on Territory was continued, with instructions to submit another report at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The officials say they are de-termined to stick to the work until they are agreed on all points, if it takes a month.

THEIR SEASON IS CLOSED.

Clara Louise Kellogg's Opera Company Has

Virtually Disbanded. CLEVELAND, January 26 .- The tour of the Clara Louise Kellogg Opera Company closed to-night. They sang "Faust" tonight, with Camille Muori as prima donna, but Chevalier Labott, the tenor, left to-day for New York, and Louise Meislinger, whose name was on the bill, failed to appear.

Manager Strakosch says it is useless for company to go any further. A Bankrupt Hardware Company. READING, January 26 .- The Sheriff to day lefied on the buildings of the Manhattan Hardware Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in this city. The company is insolvent. The claims, ag-

gregating over \$50,000, will swallow up al The Mammoth Innugural Parade ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Doughty to-morrow morning. Mr. Lavine claims that the District owes him \$61, but

HARRISBURG, January 26 .- The latest advices received by General Hastings indicate the presence of 40,000 people in the inauguration procession in Washington on the 4th of March.

Mr. Ross denies the claim, saying that he was paid in full for all the work he did for the Black Diamond strikers. Mr. B. F. im from the District amounting to \$81 01. CHOICE SEAL CHOICE SEAL

Choice selected Alaska full-furred seal sacques, wraps and jackets can only be had at J. G. Bennett & Co.'s, cor. Wood st. and P. S.-Furs redved and garments in seal

HAVE WE A POLICY? Continued from First Page.

But a New Charter is Desired for Pittsburg

Inquiry at the Navy Department this afternoon developed the fact that Secretary Bayard has made no direct response to Secretary Whitney's letter inquiring as to the policy of this Government. It is understood, however, that the President's action referring the matter to Congress was based DIFFERENT OPINIONS EXPRESSED

A citizens' meeting was called and was held last evening in the Allegheny Common in referring the matter to Congress was based Council chamber to discuss the municipal to a considerable degree upon the points made in Secretary Whitney's letter. In answer to an inquiry on this subject, Secretary Whitney this afternoon said: "There is no bill now before the Legislature. Mr. John H. Stevenson presided and John Francies, Jr., was the Secretary. When the meeting antagonism between the State Department was called to order there were 38 persons in this matter. For the protection of the naval officers who are at Samoa, or who may be sent there, I asked for a definite state-ment of policy for their guidance, and on the 15th inst. the President referred the present, but over three times as many occupied the lobby. A number of prominent attorneys, including City Solicitor Elphinstone and ex-City Solicitor Rodgers were on the outside. James S. whole matter to Congress, and there it Young and George D. Riddle, Esqs., occu-Assistant Secretary Rives said this afterpied seats in the Council Chamber. Several noon that the dispatches received to-day from Samoa will be transmitted to Congress prominent citizens attended the meeting and took an active part in the proceedings. Among them were Commodore Kountz, R. H. King, Joseph Craig, Wm. Price, W. J. Chairman Herbert, of the House Naval Committee, received Secretary Whitney's letter touching Samoa this evening. He McDonald, R. D. McGonnigle, R. B.

Scandrett, C. W. Gerwig and others.

SCRUTINY THE OBJECT. Chairman Stevenson called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock, and stated that the object was to talk over the bills affecting Allegheny, which are now pending in the Legislature. He asked for remarks on the subject, and the citizens present were not

nity to express their opinion.

Mr. William Price was the first speaker,

WILL BE IN BAD SHAPE. He favored the movement to go into the

Commodore Kountz spoke in favor of

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that all existing Jaws relating to cities of the Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that all existing laws relating to cities of the second class be repealed, and that a new code of laws adapted to the needs of all cities of the second class be submitted by our councils to the Legislature for its action thereon. Commodore Kountz asked that a vote be

taken to decide what class Allegheny enter. placed in the third class. Mr. Scandrett amended the motion making it second class, After a long discussion the amendment was carried by a vote of 38 to 11, several citizens

SOMEWHAT SERPENTINE. Mr. Scandrett's resolution was then discussed, and George D. Riddle, Esq., said "Some of the Citizens' Committee were not in favor of a second-class charter, and did

our plans—the force to be enrolled and their arms and ammunitions—for fear of making our foes acquainted with them. The measures taken hitherto have so thoroughly stood test as to justify in future in building on them. The blockade has less of military than of political significance. The chief thing was to prove the arrives the purity existing thereof devices the province of the province of the province of the province of the purity existing the province of the province of the purity existing the province of the province with the Emperor before going to the Reichstag. It is understood that they con-culted on the Luxembourg question, con-cerning which the Prince of Wied arrived here to day. According to the National Zeitung, full arrangements have been made in anticipation of the death of the King of the Netherlands. Immediately upon the King's death, the Premier of Luxembourg will announce the Parliamedtary law regulating the succession, and will proclaim that the Duke of Nassau will take possession

of Luxembourg.

The sensational trial of Merchant Moeller, icisms of Herr Bamberger, taunting him with his change of colonial policy. He who was charged with abducting a minor, Miss Elias, a New York heiress, was concluded in the Cassel Court to-day. The trial which lasted three days, resulted in the conviction of Moeller, who was sentenced

DETERMINED OPPOSITION.

to the ill treatment of the natives by the

the reasons given by the Government for the

atroduction of the bill were inadequate.

onquin and the Italian complications at

Massowah, and declared that he moreover

feared that other nations would be involved

in complications as the result of their colon-

Captain Wissman said that Herr Bamber

ger's allusions were not pertinent. He (Wissman) was far from sharing in the in-

decision of the Progressionists. He did not predict a great victory, but merely success. Dr. Windthorst addressed the Chamber in favor of the bill, mainly because of the clause it contained for the repression of

Herr von Bennigsen favored referring the

bill to a committee in order that the details might be settled. Taking up the remarks

of Herr Bamberger, who he said seemed to expect large immediate returns from colo-nics, the speaker reminded the House that the English and Dutch had made much

greater sacrifices and much greater mistakes than Herr Bamberger ascribed to the East

BISMARCK DISPLEASED.

Herr Bebel attacked the bill. Herr Kar-

The celebration of the Emperor's birthday

-morrow will be opened by the trumpeters

of the guards. A salute of 101 guns will be fired at noon. The imperial family will

attend services in the palace chapel in the

morning and in the Dom in the afternoon. Some of the students of the uni-

versity proposed to arrange a torchlight procession, but the Emperor intimated that

he did not desire any public manifestation. A section of the students, irritated by re-

to Rector Gebhardt, propose to hold a hos-tile demonstration in front of the palace.

Prof. Gebhart says that the Emperor se

verely commented upon the immoral life of the students and their tendency toward

rreligion. His Majesty said that a ma

jority of the students professed progressist doctrines and were encouraged in them by

democratic professors. He further com-plained that the growth of the Hebrew ele-

ment in the university was among the principal agents of the progressist propa-

IMPERIAL DOCTRINE.

near the palace. In anticipation of the

were feted to-day in the various school-

rooms, and 1,300 pupils, by the Emperor's

birthday thousands of children

marks which the Emperor recently addre

doff supported it. Bismarck left the Reichstag after the reference of the bill to the

slavery.

Africa Company.

He referred to the French complication

to nine months imprisonment. A surprising change has taken place in the condition of King Otto, of Bavaria. His stuper and melanchelia are ameliorat-ing and he has rational intervals. He has no paroxysms, and is allowed to take daily drives through the environs of his retreat.

BUSINESS FEATURES. A salient feature of business on the Bones during the week has been the sustained advance in mining shures and bank stocks.

The leading bankers, finding a public tendency to deal in African gold mines, have sent agents and engineers to the Cape of Good Hope to prospect in new fields. It is hoped to divert the dealings of German

investors from the English market. Speculation in bank shares has been quickened by the reported increase of the capital of the Darmsdat Bank to 20,000,000 marks, and of the Disconto-Gesselschaft to 60,000,000 marks. The latter joins the Deutsche Bank and the Handels-Gesellschaft in placing on the market the shares

of the German Chinese Bank. Shares of industrial concerns, especially iron and steel works, have also experienced a boom on the strength of a report that the English and German steel rail makers have renewed their convention. The price of steel rails has risen to 132 marks per ton, the producing cost in Germany being only 90 marks. The fact that the convention i not signed, and that the negotiations are in suspense, has not affected the speculators. Large orders are expected from the railway department, and this assists to sustain the France continues to take large amounts of Russian securities, while German

Lyons and Marseilles. Making His Allies Uncomfortable. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH." LONDON, January 26 .- Mr. Chamberlain

has been holding forth to selected audiences

at Birmingham this week, abusing his old

friends with his customary zest, but withal hinting at radical programmes, the thought of which makes his present Tory allies very Gladstone Has the Toothache. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.!

LONDON, January 26.-Mr. Gladstone has had occasional twinges of toothache, but otherwise he continues thoroughly to enjoy

himself at Naples, and talks of remain there until the very eve of the reassembling of Parliament.

Trebelli Has a Severe Cold. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1
LONDON, January 26.—Madame Trebelli failed to appear at Albert Hall Tuesday last, as it was hoped she would, but the cause of her absence was fortunately merely a severe cold, and not, as was stated, a re-turn of the paralytical affection which has

kept her so long in retirement. No Assistance for Panama PARIS January 26 - A meeting of hold. part that energetic measures were required. ers of Panama Canal shares was held to-

There is scarcely any trade in spirits. The conditions prevailing in the west coast are different from those on the east coast.

He detailed at length the differences between the African and American plantation systems, and stated that the results obtained by the Catholic missions in the cultivation of cotton, coffee, vanilla and cocos, particularly at Bagamoyo, were very encouraging. England had spent much money in experiments in cultivation. The prospects of the German districts are very hopeful. He deprecated the attempts that had been made to compare the expectations of Germany from East African territory to England's expectations from the East Indies. He hoped the condition of the country would improve yearly. Large sums of money had been guaranteed the Sultan of Zanzibar, but nevertheless the proposed measure is absolutely necessary owing to the increasing number of attacks by the Arabs. The main point now was to send effectual help promptly. Universities' Mission to Central Africa have STATE OF FRANKLIN received a cable dispatch stating that Bishop Smythies has arrived at Wanza. The Bishop reports all well at Magila.

BOULANGER'S ELECTION MEANS WAR.

Vienna Officials Will Preserve the Peace

With Londed Rifles. VIENNA, January 26.—Emperor Francis Joseph gave a dinner to the police to-night on the occasion of the eve of Emperor William's birthday. The Prince of Reuss, German Ambassador, Count Kalnoky, Count Von Taefel and other diplomats were pres-

To-morrow's election in Paris absorbs at-tention here. Official circles expect that if General Boulanger be returned orders will Herr Bamberger said that the question of the desirability of Colonial possessions required to be thoroughly examined from a non-partisan point of view. He argued that the German colonial policy had failed and condemned the ill-advised proceedings of the East Africa Company. He alluded immediately be given for the acceleration of war preparations. No one believes in the General's declaration of his desire for peace. The Fremdenblatt discredits the sincerity The French apostles of peace and says:
This is not a time for crying peace, although
never before have the leading statesmen of
Europe labored with equal earnestness to
maintain tranquility. The best way to preserve
peace for a long time to come will be with a
loaded rife. The success of Boulanger will
assist Prime Minister Von Tisza to overcome
the opposition in the Pesth Diet to the army
bill. company's officers.

Prince Bismarck interrupted Herr Bamberger and asked: "How can I help that?"

Herr Bamberger continued and said that

The poet and novelist Jockai has strongly urged the passage of the measure in a speech, in which he declared that it was Hungary's duty to arm and defend her liberty. The people's cause, he said, has always been menaced by Russia, and the agitation is certain to end in a conflict. He advocated the teaching of the German language as a military necessity.

A VERY DANGEROUS MISSION. Only One Poor Route Open Through From

Tadjurah to Shon. St. Petersburg, January 26 .- M. Yelissejeff, the explorer, in an article in the Novoe Vremya, describes the dangers of the Atchinoff expedition to Abyssinia. M. Yelissejeff says the only route open to the expedition is from Tadjurah to Shoa. The itude of the King is doubtful.

Italian emisaries have gone in advance of the Russians. Should the King of Shoa not send an escort from Ankobar, or the Negus not send one frrm Goudahar, the ussian mission will come to a sad end. AMERICAN SUICIDE AT LONDON.

Man Supposed to be George S. Driver Cuts His Own Throat. LONDON, January 26.-An American who is supposed to be George S. Driver, cut his throat with a razor in the Hotel at Islington to-day. Upon his trunks are labels of several American railways, principally Chicago roads. Among his effects were found a photograph of himself and a beautiful woman. He is not expected to re-

MOB LAW IN OHIO.

An Attempt Made to Lynch Acquitted Mur derers and Their Friends-Houses Leveled to the Ground-The

Sheriff on the Scene. MANSFIELD, O., January 25 .- Ashland ounty is experiencing the troubles that followed the immunity of murderers from punishment. A year ago last October W. H. Reynolds, the editor of the Ashland Times, was shot and killed by James He finished by denouncing the practice of duelling, saying: "Your students should frequent churches rather than beer shops and fencing saloons." This admonition staggered Prof. Gebhart, who does not ap-Mason. He and his brother Calvin were indicted for the murder. but were acquitted. February 25, 1888, the Chesrown brothers, well-to-do farmers, in a struggle for the custody of their father, repear to have been capable of making a re-ply. The police have been warned of the discontent among the students and are taksisted the execution of a writ of habeas corpus and shot and killed Constable Willing precautions to prevent their assembling iam H. Kelley and Special Deputy Jacob

Holbert. Four of the brothers, Elias, Wesley, Adam and John, and Mervin, the son of Wesley, were jointly and separately inorders, went to the Opera House to see a dicted for the murder of each. Elias, who Prince Bismarck had an interview to-day | confessed to firing the shots that killed the men, was first tried for the murder of Kelley and acquitted of the charge. The indictments against two of the others were nolled and the rest were admitted to small bail on

the remaining indictments. Between 11 and 12 o'clock Friday night the village of Jeromeville, where the murdered officers lived, was occupied by a body of mounted men and footmen, who took complete possession and began firing guns and revolvers and ordering everybody off of the streets. The regulators were disguised in various manners, many wear-ing white coverings over their faces. In the village live William McColm and Nathan Eddy, two well-known and outspoken sympathizers of the Chesrowns. Their houses on the main street of the village, which were old structures, were soon

torn to the ground, the mob meanwhile keeping up a continuous firing of guns and yelling like so many demons. The mob was intent upon wreaking vengeance upon McColm and his wife, whom the raiders threatened to hang, but they succeeded in making their escape. Another citizen, whose sympathies were with the Chesrowns, was chased out of the village. The identity of none of the members of the mob was discovered, but they are supposed to be of the villagers, nine-tenths of whom were friends of the murdered men.

Foiled in capturing those most obnoxious

to them, the regulators started post haste for the homes of John and Adam Chesrown, several miles away, but they had been apprised in some manner of the approach of and when the latter reached the Chesrown farms their intended victims had nade good their escape.

This morning a written notice, printed in

red ink, was found on the guide post at the public square in Jeromeville, reading as follows: "If any of the Chesrowns or Chesrown sympathizers are caught they will be The Sheriff at the county sea was notified of the outbreak and is expected to be present to-night to quell any further

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

Dr. Gatling Thinks He Has Solved the

Harbor Defense Problem. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, January 26 .- Dr. Richard J. Gatling, of Hartford, the inventor of the famous gun, has recently invented a torpedo issue. Dr. Gatling was in town to-night. action, and which is controlled wholly destroyed or sunk without great difficulty.
"The old automatic torpedoes have never "The old automatic torpedoes have never been successful. They are erratic in their course after they leave the hands of the operators, are deflected by currents, seaweed, etc., and hardly ever reach the points at which they are aimed. But, on the other hand, the present form of torpedo boats are dangerous to the crew. I think I have got over these difficulties. My boat, too, is increasing. Four of them can be built for expensive. Four of them can be built for Until the patents are out, Dr. Gatling

Applicants for Work on the Brooklyn Street Car Line Assaulted.

As indicative of the primitive state of society, and economic affairs in the new State, a single selection is herewith made from the enactments of the first Legislature. It was in relation to that all-important subject to States, young or old—the revenue.

Be it enacted: That it shall and may be lawful for the aforesaid land and poil tax, and all free poils to be paid in the following manner: Good flax linen, ten hundred, at three shillings and six pence per yard; nine hundred at three shillings; eight hundred at two shillings and nine pence; seven hundred at two shillings and six pence: six hundred at two shillings; tow linen, one shilling and otton linsey, three shillings, and woolen and cotton linsey, three shillings, and six pence per yard; good clear beaver skins, six shillings; cased otter skins, six shillings; uncased ditto, five shillings; raceoon and fox skins, ten shillings and three pence each; woolen cloth, ten shillings per yard; bacon well cured, six pence per pound; good clean bacon well cured, six pence per pound; good clean beeswax, one shilling per pound; good distilled rys whisky, at two shillings and six pence per gailon; good peach or apple brandy at three shillings per gailon; good country made sugar at one shilling per pound; deer skins, the pattern, six shillings; good neat, well-managed tobacoo, fit to be prized, that may pass inspection, the hundred, fifteen shillings, and so on in proportion, for greater or less quantity.

This first session of the Legislature also elected a Governor, Judge of the Superior ject to States, young or old-the revenue.

elected a Governor, Judge of the Superior Court, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Sur-veyor General, two Brigadier Generals of militia and a Delegate to Congress.

The Court House at Jonesborough, where these first conventions and the first Legislature assembled, is thus quaintly described in the specifications of its architect: "Twen-ty-four feet square, diamond corners and hewn down after it is built; nine feet high

with pegs; a justice's bench, a lawyer's and a clerk's bar, also a sheriff's box to sit in." THE CONSTITUTION. Afterward, however, the permanent capital of the new State was located at the newly laid-off town of Greenville, and here the Legislature occupied the Court House which was built of unhewn logs and covered

with clapboards; it had neither door-shut-ters, windows, floor nor loft. Here also a final convention met to pass upon the Con-stitution, which had been discussed before the people. A single section from that in-strument is herewith given: strument is herewith given:

No person shall hold a seat in the House of Representatives, unless he actually resides in, and owns land in this county, to the quantity of 100 acres, or to the value of £50. And no person shall serve in this or any other office of this State, who is of immoral character, or guilty of such flagrant enormities as drunkenness, gaming, profane swearing, lewdness, Sabbath-breaking, and such like; or who will, either in word or writing, deny any of the following propositions:

lowing propositions:

First—That there is one living and true God, the Creator and Governor of the universe.

Second—That there is a future state of rewards and punishments,

Third—That the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are given by divine inspiration. from the That there are three divine persons in the Godhead, co-equal and co-essential.

There was not a printing press anywhere in the new commonwealth, and the acts and ordinances were promulgated by reading aloud at the county courts, and at the muster of the militin. But breakers were

just ahead for the little ship of State.

As soon as news of these high-handed proceedings, was carried across the mountains to the North Carolina authorities, the latter at once took measures to suppress a movement which they considered as treasonable and rebellious against the parent State.

In her act of cession to the Federal Government North Carolina had expressly reserved jurisdiction over the territory, until

Congress should accept the same. The Governor by proclamation and by letter, warned the officers of the new State against the attempted exercise of power; entreated the people west of the mountains to return to their allegiance, and forbade heir paying taxes to the new authorities. They promptly accepted the latter part of his manifesto, and refused to pay to either

THEY COULD STAND IT.

This did not so much affect the Franklin of a sovereign independent power, for a Government, because its officers from the Governor down, drew their subsistence from period of more than two years, and yet never became a member of the sisterhood the soil, and were in nowise dependent upon their salaries, but the reassertion of the their salaries, but the reassertion of the parental authority, had the effect of raising disagreeable questions as to the validity of marriages; of land He had given of his own means, and with his own credit had borrowed money to fit out the expedition. But even his personal popularity could no longer sustain the moribund Commonwealth. The final act was a tragedy.

Sevier's negroes had been levied upon by process issued by one of the opposition Courts, and were carried off for safe keeping, to the house of Colonel John Tipton, who was the leader of the North Carolina party. Deeming the process unlawful, he at once raised a body of one hundred upon Tipton's house, determined to rescue his property. The State of Franklin comprised the territory now embraced in the State of Tennessee, and was organized in the year 1785, and went out of existence in the year 1788. This territory was included in that famous grant made by Charles II in 1663, to certain of his favorites, the boundaries of which began at a stake on the Atlantic coast, in lattitude 36 degrees and 20 minutes north, and running thence due west "to the South Seas!" Out of that generous, if somewhat indefinite grant, had, to the time of the Revolution, crystallized the two colonies of

marched upon Tipton's house, determined to rescue his property.

Planting a small piece of ordnance in front of the dwelling, he demanded the immediate surrender of its occupants. Tipton, apprised of his coming, had hastily called a few of his friends to his assistance, and in answer to the summons, told the Governor to "fire and be d—d." A regular siege was instituted, and in the course of the next day a woman, approaching the house, was accidentally wounded.

A BORDER BATTLE. On the morning of the third day, reinforcements for the Tipton party arrived and a battle ensued, in which one man was killed outright, and the High Sheriff of Washington county was mortally wounded. The besiegers were routed in the greatest confusion, and fled,

was mortally wounded. The besiegers were routed in the greatest confusion, and fied, leaving their cannon and the two sons of Sevier in the possession of the enemy. Tipton declared his intention to hang the two young men forthwith, and was, with the greatest difficulty, dissuaded from his insane purpose, and the prisoners were finally released.

Sevier thus relieved wholly from the cares of state, again addressed himself to fighting the Cherokees. But his enemies were not yet done with him. A bench warrant was issued against him for high treason; he was arrested carried across the mountains and put upon trial for his life. While the trial was in progress a small party of his friends, including two of his sons, rode into the town. One of them led Sevier's flect-footed mare up near to the open door of the Court House, and then lounging into the room, managed to catch his old leader's eye. One look into his face—one glance at the fleet charger and the friends beyond, and "Nollichneky Jack," took in the situation.

The rescuer stepped in front of the Judge and said: "Ain't you done with that man," and in the confusion that ensued both he and the prisoner were out at one bound: were mounted and away like the wind, attended by those who had waited outside. There was confusion and wild mounting in haste, but all persuit was in vain. No other effort was ever made to bring him to trial for his alleged treason. He returned home and was way after

suit was in vain. No other effort was ever made to bring him to trial for his alleged treason. He returned home, and was soon after elected by his people to represent them in the Senate of the North Carolina Legislature, titles, and of various other matters affecting the daily life of the people. These considerations soon created a current of opinion, unfavorable to the new Government, so popular

at first.

The parent Government, instead of resorting to force, chose the more peaceful and diplomatic method of appointing a full corps of county and militia officers in the new State, in matic method of appointing a full corps of county and militia officers in the new State, in some of the counties these places being accepted by men previously holding the same places under the Frauklin Government. The result was that in every county there were soon two sets of officers transacting the public business and contending for the possession of the records. Many fierce encounters between opposing factions were the result. It was a strange state of affairs, the like of which was probably never before seen in the whole course of civilized government. Both parties held courts and issued process; both assumed to command the militia; to grant lands. By the close of the year 1787 it was apparent that the new Commonwealth was near its demise. One by one its officers had ceased their functions, and in many cases had accepted place from the mother State. At last only the Governor remained. Nothing but his personal popularity could ever have kept up the organization for the length of time it did exist.

NOLLICHUCKY JACK. John Sevier, the "Nollichucky Jack" of the Southwest, who thus found himself in this unique situation, was a remarkable character. He was a descendant of the celebrated French family of Xavier, and was a combination of the politician, the statesman and the warrie. In this last character his name was a terror to the savage tribes from the blue peaks of the "Smokies" to the great bend of the Tennessee. For more than a dozen years his prowess had girt the little colony as with a circle of fire. Did at any time danger threaten from the ever restless Cherokees' his swift heralds would summon the Watauga militia, and armed with their trusty Deckhard rifles, and their commissary supplied with dried venison and parched corn, they would be off and away. And woe unto the enemy. Not only did he hover upon the border, but he struck the savages in the very heart of their country. In an expedition into the very heart of the border mountains he swept the Over Hill Cherokees almost from the face of the earth. In another campaign he fell upon and chastised the community of warriors, cut-throats and thieves who had infested the region of Lookout Mountain. And then there was King's Mountain! Ah! What hardy son of Watauga could ever forget "Nollichucky Jack" and King's Mountain? His home had been their rallying point. Under his roof they had drawn lots, not to see who should go but who should stay. That body passed an act of amnesty for his benefit and he was admitted to his seat.

Afterward, when the late State of Franklin was erected into a Congressional District, he was chosen its first Representative, thus becoming the first member of Congress from West of the Alleghenies. Ard, when, a few years later, the State of Tennessee was organized, and admitted to membership in the union, he was elected her first Governor, without opposition, and this high office he filled for 12 consecutive years. John Sevier, the "Nollichucky Jack" of the Southwest, who thus found himself in this which submitted a form of Constitution to the people, and directed the election of a Legislature. That body was duly elected; assembled in Jonesborough, and concluded the labors of its first session March 31, 1785.

A COURT MARTIAL FOR KOONTZ.

The G. A. R. Somewhat Disturbed by the Democratic Kicker, After All. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 INDIANAPOLIS, January 26 .- Ex-Adiutant General Koontz, the man who started the Democratic soldiers' organization reently, is likely to make a fuss in the G. A. R. after all. He claims to have an honorable discharge from Anderson Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, but at the last meeting of the Post a resolution to court martial him was introduced, and seemed likely to pass. There was a great deal of excitement, and finally the post commander, who is a Democrat, left the chair, and the meeting broke up without action upon the

Theatrical Railroad Business

vent Mataafa's retreat. Engagement followed. Germans lost 20 killed, 30 wounded. Germans swear vengeance; shelling and burning native villages; neutral property not respected. Protests disregarded. American property in danger. Consul reports Americans in boas flying American flag seized in Apia harbor by an armed German boat, but released after interestication. A German captain says no discounted the second of the seco LEGITIME THREE TIMES BEATEN. vestigation. A German captain says no flag was shown. The state of affairs is so serious that I request additional force. Remain at Auckland three weeks."

early next week.

Sixteen Prisoners Captured in the Engagement at Montrouis.

HIPPOLYTE'S VICTORY

The News Confirmed by the Captain

of a Blockade Runner.

GEN. PIQUANT'S INGLORIOUS ESCAPE. Navy for Hippolyte Almost at His Hand, About as

Good as New.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, January 26 .- The steamer Wensleydale, Captain Coull, arrived here from Port-de-Paix this evening. She took provisions shipped by Hugo Kainer & Co. to that "blockaded" Hatian port and sold out at a big profit. She brought logwood back for the Green Point Dye Works. Captain Coull says he entered Part-de-Paix on the evening of the 8th, with all the lights burning and the Legitimist gunboat Belize in sight. When she whistled the Belize made off and disappeared. The town was hungry. The garrison was small and half clothed. The soldiers were armed

the artillery consisted of old cannon four or five feet long. There were two passengers on the Wenslevdale-B. DePendry, a French-Canadian schoolmaster, who is on this way home after teaching two years in Port-de-Paix, and Frederick Elie, who described himself as a merchant on business, but is believed to have come straight from Hippolyte, at Cape

chiefly with old-fashioned horse-pistols, and

Haytien. LATE NEWS CONFIRMED.

Mr. DePendry confirmed the late news that Hippolyte had beaten Legitime's forces in three successive engagements. They were at Las Cabobas, Mirobolais, and Achaies. In the Montrouis engagement, which was reported here from Port-au-Prince as a victory for the Legitimists, he says the Northern forces badly whipped General Piquant, and took as many as 16 prisoners. General Piquant fled, closely pursued, and made for the coast, where the Toussant l'Overture was lying. In such close quarters did he find him-self that he didn't dare to wait for the oussant's boat to get to him, but jumped into the ocean and swam to meet the boat while his pursuers popped their pistols at him from the shore

Two weeks ago the Toussant L' Overture for a whole day. Fort Piccolet replied.
Only one shell reached the town.
Mr. DePendry said that Hippolyte was putting off an aggressive campaign until his new navy was ready for action. The plan then was to march the entire Northern army straight for Port-au-Prince, while the gunboats worked around to the

Hippolyte will not have to wait for the arrival of the Madrid. He has a navy on the spot. Mr. DePendry says that a courier arrived at Cape Haytien recently, over-land from Hippolyte's agent in San Domingo, with the news that President Hereaux has sold his new gunboat, El Presidente, to Hippolyte. The gunboat, was the Red Rose, and was purchased recently in France by Hereaux. The news also came that the Mercedes had reached Samana and had been promptly sold to Hippolyte. This is the boat recently pur-chased on speculation by the Dominican

Consul in this city.

Mr. DePendry said that the armament had been brought by the Ozama from New York, and was being put aboard the boats in Dominican waters. One of them was fitting up in Monte Cristi. The guns will be handled by American gunners. Ten of them, he said, arrived by the Ozama, with the guns. It will be remembered that the Ozama took nine Gatling guns and a long heavy box that was supposed to be a piece of heavier

Minister Preston said a cable message had nformed him that there had been a fire in Port-au-Prince. Two or three private houses were burned, the result of an oil ex-plosion. If the fire was so small, it seems the news at \$1 35 a word.

AGAIN IN THE TOILS. Ives and Staynor Once More Arrested for

Attempted Railroad Wrecking. NEW YORK, January 26.-Frank R Lawrence, as counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company presented to Judge Morgan J.O'Brien, in the Supreme Court Chambers, on Thursday last, one of the most startling chapters in the history of railroad litigation. It was the story of the manner in which that powerful corporation was brought to the brink of ruin. The immediate result

was the arrest of the young Napoleon II.

and his partner, and they must find \$260,000

The papers were the complaint and affi-

lavits of Julius Dexter, now President of

the road; Christopher C. Waite, its Vice-President; Frederick H. Short, its Treas-

rresident; Frederick H. Show, its freasurer and Secretary, and John Tully, of this city, Secretary of the Mineral Range Railroad Company.

The suit now brought is to recover \$2,553,-

taking its revenues as securities and using them for their own purposes, and with

when Mr. Mortin announced his errand,
Ives moved not a muscle. "Very well, he
said, "this is the fourth time I've been ar-

"In only one case during my experience," said Clerk Martin, encouragingly, "has a greater bail been demanded. That was for Franklyns, whose bail was fixed at \$500,000."

After a time Ives gave over trying to fine

ondsmen, and devoted himself to preparing

o make his answer. He arranged with Martin

that he should meet his counsel in a hotel instead of the jail. Martin selected the Sinclair House, and appointments were made accordingly. The costly prisoners will remain in the Sinclair House until

they are taken in to court, Monday morn-

Those Charges Against Ross.

The suit of T. R. Lavine of L. A. 6330,

K. of L., against Master Workman Ross, of

D. A. 3, will be tried before Alderman

Stewart, who is charged with owing District \$118, says there is a balance

pail each to get free.

328 97, and the single charge against Ives and Staynor is that they acquired control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company for the express purpose of them for their own purposes, and with the preconceived intent to cheat and defraud the company. Judge O'Brien held the papers under advisement until Friday morning, when he granted an order of arrest, requiring each defendant to give bail in the sum of \$250,000. The papers were issued to the Sheriff on Friday, but by the time he reached the office of Ives & Staynor they had gone to Brooklyn, so the arrest was not made until to-day, when Deputy Sheriffs Martin and McGonigle greeted them shortly after their arrival at their place of business.

It was supposed that the matter would end with that, but an order was received here to-day from headquarters of the G. A. R., asking for a copy of the resolution and for other information, which indicates a pur-pose on the part of the national authorities of the order to take up Mr. Koontz's case.

SAN FRANCICO, January 26.—Secreta Whitney has issued full instructions for the trial trip of the steel cruiser Charleston, which is to take place in Santa Barbara channel. The instructions provide for a ma continuous run of four hours.

Allegheny

much right to acquire and maintain a footsecond class, and stated that the only way A dispatch from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck, in a speech in the Reichstag to-day, said: "In Samoa we are in the fullest accord with England, and advance hand in hand with her. We are absolutely resolved to be one with the English Government and to uphold the unity we have shared with the English in Africa." drawing up a new charter to govern both. Pittsburg and Allegheny. A special cablegram from London says:

Mr. Scrandett then offered the following:

nuts, but prefers to curb his appetite rather than run the risk of singing his paws." In order to bring the matter before the meeting Mr. Lebada moved that the city be

not sign the report to the Finance Commit-tee. I was one of them. The city of Allegheny is not in any legislative muddle, as has been asserted, and the charter of 1870 is as; good as wheat. There is a large live snake in this bill. We can go on as we are now. There is no imperative necessity to pass the bill, the hurry is caused by the anxiety of some few men. There are certain gentlemen who decided to be the heads of the different departments and they are urging the bill through. They want as soon as possible to elect an Assessor, a Collector of delinquent taxes and the heads of departments and they are afraid that a new council won't elect them. There is where the snake is. The decision of the

there is no reason why four classes of cities cannot be made." There was some applause at the conclusion of his remarks. The resolution was amended and finally passed, providing that a committee of five, instead of Councils, prepare a new code of laws, the committee to be appointed by the Chair. R. B. Scan-drett, Commodore Kountz, James S. Young, Esq., Henry Gerwig and William Price were named and accepted. It was then

Supreme Court does not affect this city, and

agreed that this body confer with the Finance Committee on the matter. ANOTHER HOTEL CLERK RETIRES.

He Will Become a Drummer, Though Not Entirely for Spite. Van Huntington, the well-known young hotel clerk of this city, who has stood be hind the register and called "front" at the Hotel Anderson since the house opened, nearly four years ago, severed his connection with that house last night, and will retire from the business. He will leave for Cleveland to-day to accept a position of trust with the Murphy Varnish Company.

His many friends in this city regret to see him leave. "Van" will become a drummer for his new employers, and will have a chance to boss the hotel clerks to get even for the abuse he has stood from commercial men.

A BRAKEMÁN KILLED.

An Allegheny Trainman Who Was Summoned by the Coupler. James Settlemeyer, a brakeman on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, was in-

stantly killed at Wildwood yesterday after-He was coupling cars, and was caught between the bumpers and crushed to death. The deceased lived in Allegheny. Their Papa Wants Them. Two boys, Thomas O'Neil and R. Taylor, came into town from Bellaire via Wash-

ington, Pa. They are quite young, and the father of the former asks the police to aid in finding them. LOCAL ITEMS, LIMITED.

incidents of a Day in Two Cities Condensed

for Rendy Reading. THE Bessemer department at Shoenberger's Sixteenth street mill will go on double turn to-JAMES HUTCHINS, employed in the A.

French Spring Works, on Liberty avenue, had both feet crushed yesterday by the fall of an ingot upon them. THE Montrose Club of the West End were entertained last evening at their rooms on Steuben street by the Major Sellers Quartet and a mandolin club. A very pleasant evening

THE Sons of Temperance meeting will be held this evening at the hall, 68 Ohio street, Allegheny, and will be conducted by Mr. Somes, of Allegheny. Mr. S. Burton will speak on the free-and-casies of England. JOHN G. LEISHMAN, Vice-Chairman of Car-

and sister-in-law, Miss Campbell, of New York, left last night for that city, to escort Miss Campbell home. The latter has been visiting them for several weeks. made over in short notice; best work and perfect fit guaranteed.

vas spent by all.

The Chancellor Makes an Eloquent Plea for Action on the East Africa Bill,

BUT MEETS WITH DEFEAT. All His Arguments Are Answered by

Members of the Reichstag. THE MEASURE SENT TO A COMMITTEE.

In His Speech, Bismarck Says That England and Germany Are Working in Perfect Harmony in Colonial Matters-One Member Intimates That the Government May Get Into Trouble With Other Countries -Angry Students Threaten to Make a Hostile Demonstration on the Emperor's

Birthday-Boulanger Feared at Vienna. The East Africa measure came up in the Reichstag yesterday. Prince Bismarck made a lengthy speech in favor of immediate action and against reference to a committee. Notwithstanding this the latter course was adopted by the body. The Chancellor outlined his policy, and declared that England had consented to all his colonial plans. Great preparations have been made for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. Vienna officials believe if Boulanger

is elected war will result.

COPYRIGHTED, 1889, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCI-ATED PRESS. BERLIN, January 26.-After discussion in the Reichstag to-day the East Africa bill was referred to a committee of 21 of the members, under urgency. The measure will be reported and read a second time on Tuesday. The interest in to-day's debate centered in the speech of Prince Bismarck, which was delivered with unusual anima-

tion, an easy flow of words, free of pauses, and unmistakable carnestness. The Chancellor opened with a reference to the allusions of Herr Bamberger and Dr. Windthorst, making him responsible for everything happening in East Africa. He said he could not undertake to be responsible for everything, and that something must

be left to the officials sent there to settle affairs. He then continued:

I will tell the Reichstag honestly how far I intend to go, and I will not go a hair's breadth further. What I propose applies only to the immediate and most pressing requirements. The first speaker touched on the question of the position we take up toward foreign powers. On that point I can only say that we have proceeded, and shall ever proceed, solely in agreement with England, the greatest colonial power of the world. I deny, therefore, emphatically, the suggestion that we have any intention to proceed against the Sultan of Zanzibar in opposition to the wishes of England in Zanzibar. affairs. He then continued:

WORKING TOGETHER.

The only unpleasantness that has arisen has

been with subordinate officials for whom the Government neither cares nor will be responsible. We cannot discuss the question whether Englishmen do exactly the same in their divisions of Africa as we do in ours. It has never occurred to us that we should ask England for assistance in our own sphere of power. Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility. I cannot recognize the necessity power. Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility. I cannot recognize the necessity for the discussion of this bill in committee. I could just as well say to the full House what I might have to say to such a committee. Time gained on this question is not only money, but blood gained.

Besides, we have no information that could be given to the committee about the details of our plans—the force to be enrolled and their

to the natives the unity existing between Ger-many and England, and also to show the European powers that the concert was complete. If rivalry exists neither of the two powers will have a special halo of prestige. We have concluded no treaties with England, but can regard her as an old historic ally, with whom we have been in touch for 150 years, even on The Chancellor next adverted to the crit-

read passages from speeches made in 1885, and admitted that he had departed from the opinions therein expressed, but his present action was dictated solely by immediate

A CHANGE OF POLICY. For the sake of 2,000,000 marks, he continued, I cannot throw myself against the greatimpulse of the nation, or offer opposition to the will of the whole country. To this day I am not a colonial man. I entertain the gravest ap-

not a colonial man. I entertain the gravest apprehensions on the subject, but have been compelled to yield to the general demand of the nation. I would venture to advise Herr Bamberger to follow my example. I ask the assent of the assembly of the Empire to my action. If the assembly repudiates that action, I can only admit that I have been mistaken. I shall then give up altogether my plans. At all events, the coast territory acquired by the German company is very important, and must be retained.

I cannot burden myself with the reproach of posterity that I falled to protect Germans and German possessions. We cannot look for results in three months—no, nor in three years. Perhaps 30 years hence, the people may bitterly roe to-day's neglect of duty. If the locomotive of empire has struck out a track for itself I will not be the one to throw stones in its way." Referring next to Herr Ramberger's remarks concerning Southwest Africa, he said he could inform that Deputy-who had by a recent speach already done considerable financial hurt to the West Africa colonies, and who valued the titles of his compatriots in those regions at so low a rate-that for those same "worthless" claims several mil-

lions of marks had been offered by English-men to the German holders. To-day, after Herr Bamberger's depreciatory remarks, they might be willing to give only a million

THE SLAVE TRADE. Returning to the bill, he held that it was not a question of the East Africa Company, but of civilization. They must keep their eyes fixed on the suppression of the slave trade, and must obtain mastery of the traffic. A further subject before them was the utilization of the fertile strip on the East African coast. If Germany, which yearly spends 500,000,000 marks on coffee, wool, tobacco, etc., could save a tenth or even a twentieth part of that sum by using the produce of her own colonies there was lready interest on the capital invested. The business was to be regarded as a lottery, but as a well-laid plan, the carrying out of which required time. If the calm capacity to wait were wanting such an terprise should not be undertaken. Yet in this instance it was impossible to avoid the enterprise. The const was leased by a com-

pany representing Germany in those parts. She must, therefore, protect the company if the Germans wished to retain their pos-"After Dr Windthorst's speech," continued Prince Bismarck, "I consider the assent of the Reichstag certain, but should like the proceedings expedited, because we might have reason to regret delay within even four or five days." He resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Captain Wissman, continuing the discus-

sion, described the principal seat of the slave made as exactly that portion of the coast possessed by the East Africa Company,

and said that it was therefore just in that

This can only be done by strictly prohibiting

GERMANT'S AIMS. German authority must be established, all the more so because other authority exists. Slavery

boat for harbor defense. Patents in this country and foreign countries are about to "I think I have solved the problem of harbor defense by torpedo boats," he said. "I have invented a boat which is certain in its the intelligence of operators in it. It has extremely high speed. It is so constructed that its crew are almost wholly protected from the enemy's fire. The boat cannot be

does not care to describe the boat further. BADLY BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, January 26 .- There were no developments in the Brooklyn car strike day. M. De Lesseps was present and met with a hearty reception, but no offers of financial assistance to the canal company were made.

All Well at Maglia.

London, January 25.—The officers of the

between the floors; body of the house fou feet above the upper floor; floors neatly laid with plank; chingles of roof to be hung

In addition to having the Fanny Daven port company to Washington, the Baltimore and Ohio road last night carried the Rentz-Santley troupe to the same place, the Rom-any Rye Company to Cincinnati and the Two Johns from Washington.